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SURE OF VICTORY

Red Army men defending their homes

The Red Army has buried once and for all the legend of German invincibility. . . We have all the conditions necessary for victory. We have sustained great losses, but the Germans are being bled white Our people are sure of their strength and sure of victory

—M. YAROSLAVSKY, *from Moscow Radio, on September 24*

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Running Commentary

Cripps Proposals Mean Swaraj

Speaking in the Central Legislative Assembly on Friday last (September 18), the Hon'ble Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, Law Member to the Government of India, replied to the criticism, that the British Government had not produced any constructive programme of reforms to deal with the situation in India. He said that he was surprised that such a demand was made at the present time when rebellion had still not been completely quelled and when the barbarities and excesses committed by the rebels had not fully subsided. He felt that it was exceedingly unreasonable to expect that under such circumstances Government would sit down to consider constructive measures, whatever the meaning of the phrase might be. He said:

"Apart from that, the Cripps proposals were, and to-day remain, the constructive proposals put forward by His Majesty's Government. That unfortunately has been spurned. Let me frankly tell the House that the acceptance of those proposals, in my opinion, would have resulted in the 'swaraj' for which India had been longing. But they were rejected on the ostensible ground of Viceroy's veto and so on. Has it ever been realized that the convention which the Congress demanded would have come in as a matter of course, once the sanction of the representatives of the people is present. Conventions would not be conventions if they were put on the statute, or for which there was an express agreement. Conventions grow up, as all customary rules do, in sensible gradations. Some small deviation from the precedent itself becomes a precedent; so the constitution broadens down."

Constitution and Growth of Conventions

Sir Sultan Ahmed pointed out that in England the greatest changes in the Constitution were not brought about by legislative enactments, but by the growth of a purely unwritten and conventional code. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Cabinet was known to law, and yet the whole system of Parliamentary Government hinged on the working of the

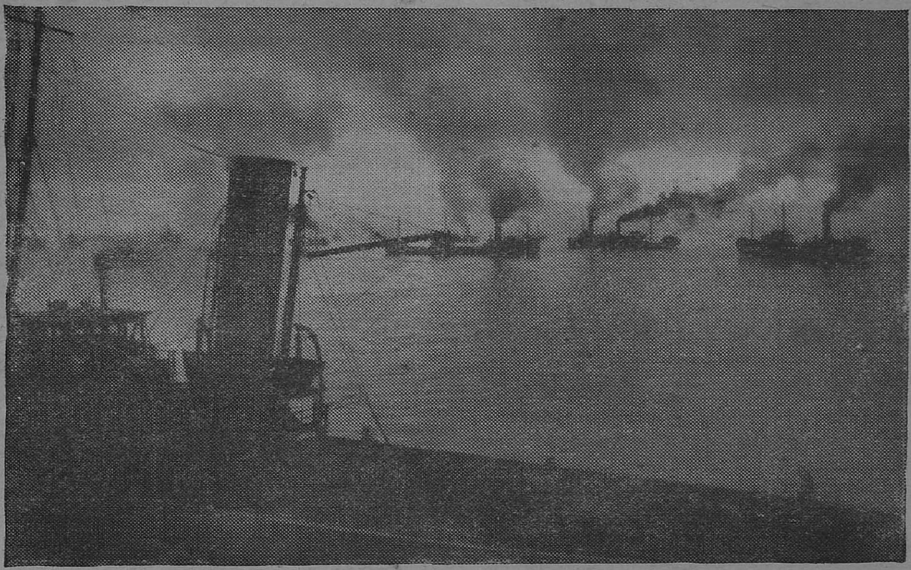
DEPENDANTS OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Colonial Office have decided that dependants in India of employees of the Hongkong Government, who are now presumed to be in enemy hands and who were unable to make provision for their families will be granted maintenance allowances on the same terms and conditions as is being given to Hongkong Police employees who remained in the island at the time of the Japanese occupation. Such persons are, therefore, advised to apply with full particulars regarding the length of service of the employee, his pay in Hongkong, particulars of other assistance (if any) received, relationship to the employee in Hongkong, particulars of remittances (if any) previously received from him, etc., to the Government of the Province in which they are resident through the district authorities.

Cabinet or on the collective responsibility of certain members of the Executive to Parliament and to the nation for the conduct of public affairs. The Cripps Declaration, it may be pointed out, provided for the establishment of a Constitution around which will grow healthy conventions, which will make the administrative machinery function always in the general interests of the mass of the people. The British Government and the British people were, and are, solidly behind the Cripps Declaration and Britain's offer to India of a Constitution of her own devising, after victory is gained, is a genuine offer which remains open.

House of Commons on April 28th whether he would give an assurance guaranteeing British commercial interests in India. Replying categorically to the question, he said :

> "The British Government has made it clear in connexion with the recent offer that a guarantee of special protection for British commercial interests in India would not be a condition for the acceptance of whatever constitution Indians might evolve after the war, and that any such provisions could more appropriately be a matter for negotiations with the future Government of India."



As dawn breaks over a British port, ships of a coastal convoy, with steam up, prepare to leave. Guarded by naval escort ships and an R.A.F. "umbrella", they will also have the additional protection of barrage balloons which may be seen through smoke. These kite balloons give the ships immunity from dive-bombing attacks, and have been responsible for the end of several attackers.

European Group and Britain's Pledge

The attitude of the European community in India was explained by Sir Henry Richardson, Leader of the European Group in the Central Legislative Assembly. In his speech in the Assembly on September 15th, he emphasized the fact that freedom had been promised to India by Britain and that they (Europeans)

> "as a community, would exert themselves to assist in every way the implementing of the promise given."

It may be recalled that Britain renounced any guarantee of her commercial interests as a condition for settlement. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, was asked in the

It will thus be seen that the statement of the Leader of the European Group in the Central Assembly, in spite of the absence of guarantee of European commercial interests, gives added emphasis and support to Britain's pledge to grant the fullest freedom to India after the war.

* * * *

The Battle for Stalingrad

A message from Moscow says that the defenders of Stalingrad are showing increasing aggressiveness over the battle area as a whole and have made advances in some sectors. Every room in every house in Stalingrad has become a battle-field, says The Moscow Radio. Staircases are strewn with German corpses. Hand-to-hand fighting

is going on in the streets. In a recent broadcast from Stockholm Mr. David Anderson gives the following description of the city's defences :—

> " Every house and building in Stalingrad has been turned into a fortress. On the outskirts of the city, cement bunkers, iron turrets with revolving towers, tank traps, minefields and artillery positions, besides the usual barbed-wire entanglements, guard the entrances to the city. Inside these defences stand a Russian force determined to die rather than surrender. This may sound like Russian propaganda, but in fact this is what Berlin says to-day."

The *Red Star*, the organ of the Red Army, says, " Civil life may be paralysed but possibilities of defence remain. In ruins impregnable defences can be organized."

Press reports of the battle tend to alternate between gloomy prophecies of immediate collapse and reassuring news about Russian defence. The explanation for this lies in the fact that the Germans attack a narrow front with a tremendous concentration of men and equipment, which is followed by a lull to bring up supplies and repair losses, during which period the Russians, whenever possible deliver counter-attacks.

* * * *

Miles and Yards : Russian Resistance While a week ago the Germans were gaining miles, they are now only gaining in yards. The Russian defenders are, no doubt, in a very tight corner, but it is worth recalling that when the Russian defence reaches the present stage, it does not suddenly collapse. The ultimate result may be a success as at Moscow, or a defeat as at Sebastopol, but resistance would continue until it becomes humanly impossible to go on fighting. The fate of Stalingrad, it may be said, will be decided away from the city itself, and not inside it. According to a Swedish military expert, the main Russian force is not inside the Stalingrad defences, but to the north of the northern panzer wedge to the Volga. If this is correct, the issue of the struggle will depend on the ability of the defenders inside the city to hold out long enough for Timoshenko to bring up reserves, and then strike south against von Bock's left flank between the Don and the Volga. The Germans are already giving indications that they are uneasy about their long and exposed left flank. How long Stalingrad can hold out to enable such a counter-stroke to be developed depends upon two things—physical endurance and reduction of the supremacy of the Germans in the air. If Stalingrad stands, the German plan for 1942–43 falls to the ground. If Stalingrad falls, a large part of von Bock's army of a million men and between 2,000 to 3,000 tanks and as many aeroplanes will be released for action elsewhere.

Later news indicates that Soviet reinforcements have reached Stalingrad and that the Red Army is advancing in the north-western sector.

* * * *

The Battle for the Caucasus The capture of Stalingrad is important to Germans, because it would give them sufficient control of the northern exit of the Caucasus. They have first struck in the region of Northern Caucasia with a view to getting a grip between the Don, Volga, Terek and Kuban rivers. Their drive has brought them to the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk which, if it falls into German hands, will ease their problem of communications by opening a direct sea route from Constanza, but before this can be done the Russian Black-Sea Fleet should be put out of action. Even if Novorossisk goes, Russian war ships still have the harbours of Tuapse, Sukhum, Poti and the roadstead of Batum at their disposal. The question is, will the Germans be able to force the passage over the western extremity of the Caucasus range and then push down the road which follows the Black Sea coast southwards? There are many tunnels and cliffs, steep gradients and hairpin bends in this highway, and it is extremely difficult, but not impossible, for an Axis drive to proceed along the coast to Batum, the capture of which would be the prelude to a sea-borne invasion of Trans-Caucasia. But the Germans would meet strong Russian forces supported by British Indian troops of the reinforced Ninth Army.

The other major thrust of the Axis follows the oil pipeline and railway from Rostov to the Grozny oilfields and thence to Makhach

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS

In August 1940, the Government of the Union of South Africa agreed to extend the validity of the travel documents of South African Indians who were on visits to India and who could not return to South Africa within the period of the validity of their identity certificates, owing to shipping difficulties. The Union Government have now decided to extend this concession to South African Indians who came to India on temporary visits before May 1, 1942, and who have not been able to return as a result of causes arising out of the war situation. Applications for extension of permits, stating the reasons in full, should as hitherto continue to be made to the Provincial Governments concerned before the expiry of the period of validity of the indentity certificates.

on the Caspian Sea. Bitter fighting may be expected in this region. Given adequate and timely supplies of equipment, the defence of the triangle, Grozny-Kisliar-Makhach, which covers the last line link between Trans Caucasia and the west of the Soviet Union, should be stubborn. It is difficult to believe that a serious invasion of Trans Caucasia can be undertaken across the mountains. Looking at the picture as a whole, it seems the Germans want to prevent serious incursions against the 500-mile flank in the Caucasian plains in the Black Sea and the Caspian by capturing the northern exits of the Caucasus, after which they want to interrupt the main oil supplies of the Soviet Union from Baku to Ashtrakhan both by land and sea. But the entire plan falls to the ground unless Stalingrad can be captured. The German objective in undertaking the one-hundred mile journey of blood from Kharkov to the gates of Stalingrad is really the same thing that they sought on their trail to Moscow last year, namely, the annihilation of the Red Army, says the *Daily Express*. But what the Russians seek in their turn is the bleeding to death of the German Army. The paper says the Battle for Stalingrad should be viewed not as an end in itself but as a mighty incident in a duel that has lasted for 15 months between the Russian and German armies and will continue to the death. The *Express* adds:

"Dangers that have appeared suddenly to our eyes have been plain to Russian leaders all this year. They have not quailed in their plan. They do not flinch now. Timoshenko's armies have fought for time. With their lives they have gained, and are still gaining, time until winter comes again to help Russia destroy the invaders."

* * * *

R.A.F. Achievements: A Review Sunday, September 20th, was observed as the Royal Air Force Sunday, and a special service for officers and airmen was held that evening at the Church of the Redemption, New Delhi. Many tributes have till now been paid to the great work and the valuable services of the Royal Air Force, but none has expressed in so few and eloquent words the freedom-loving world's gratitude to the Royal Air Force as Mr. Churchill. The British Premier, it may be recalled, said that never in the history of the world did so many owe so much to so few. Among all the glorious achievements of the Royal Air Force, one stands out very clearly against the background of the war as a whole. On September 15, 1940, it scored the most brilliant victory in the Battle of Britain by bringing down 185 enemy planes. In a message to the British Air Chief, Sir Charles Portal, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the celebration of this magnificent achievement, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Arnold, Commanding-General of the United States Army Air Force, said: "The deeds of your fliers on that day turned the tide of the war ending for ever the Nazi hope of world conquest, and made possible the final United everywhere will ever observe this day in remembrance of those brave men who gladly gave their life to secure freedom and victory." It is of interest to review a few of the achievements of the Royal Air Force in its great fight for freedom and victory. During the first 15 days of this month (September) ten major offensive operations were carried out by Royal Air Force bombers against targets in Germany, apart from other activities over the occupied territory and over the sea. These ten incursions cost the Royal Air Force 91 bombers. Two years ago when the Battle of Britain was reaching its climax, the *Luftwaffe* lost 696 aircraft over Britain in the first 15 days of September 1940. In the first half of this month (September 1942), the *Luftwaffe* was over Britain on only one day in every three and on every other night and flew mostly in ones, twos and fours. On the night of September 8-9, the peak was reached when 12 enemy aircraft were reported over East Anglia. In the course of these 15 days, 10 aircraft were shot

British "Commando" troops, such as those who took part in the daring and successful raids on the French and Norwegian coasts, go through a realistic school of training. Photo shows: "At the ready." Commandos waiting in small dug-out holes for the order to attack. Live ammunition is used to make the men "tough."

down over Britain. All these figures show that the Battle of Britain has been superseded by the Battle of Germany.

* * * *

Decline in Enemy Air Activity The decline in enemy air activity over Britain can be further seen from the number of civilian casualties. The average monthly toll of British civilians killed in German air raids is as follows :—

1940	3,869
1941	1,647
1942	325

In September 1940, 6,955 civilians were killed, whereas last month the number killed was only 403.

The figures of comparative losses during the three years 1939–1942 tell their own story. The figures compiled from official Air Ministry records are as follows :—

	Axis.	R.A.F.
1939–40	1,549	383
1940–41	2,080	501
1941–42	286	7
	3,915	891

In June 1941, the main bomber force of the *Luftwaffe* turned east against Russia and south to the Mediterranean theatre, and since then, enemy air activity over Britain has been comparatively slight as can be gathered from the fact that in a whole year the defenders have lost only 7 planes. Side by side with the decline of enemy offensive activity in the West, the Royal Air Force was gathering momentum for offensive action. The British raid of 1939–40 seemed mere offensive reconnaissances as compared with the average British raid of 1942.

Offensive operations entail heavier losses than defensive operations. In 1939–40, the Royal Air Force loss, however, was only two-thirds as large as the German. The bombing of Germany began in right earnest after the fall of France and British losses in 1940–41 were almost double the enemy losses. In the third year of the war the losses trebled. The following are the official figures for losses over Western Europe :—

	Axis.	R.A.F.
1939–40	1,082	671
1940–41	662	1,173
1941–42	744	1,993
	2,488	3,837

In 1941–42 a minimum of 40,000 sorties were flown by the Royal Air Force against Hitler's Europe, and during the same period, at a conservative estimate, not more than 4,000 sorties were flown against Britain.

* * * *

Growing Advantage in Air War Britain, in the fourth year of the war, enjoys growing advantage in the air war. Flying Fortresses of the United States in Britain are carrying out frequent daylight attacks on targets in occupied territory dropping bomb-loads of about 100 tons in an average attack. These represent only the vanguard of the American Air Force which will occupy 150 aerodromes in Britain. Canadian bombers made their first raid on Germany this month on September 8th and subsequent raids were carried out on September 13th and 14th. It is expected that eventually 40 Canadian Air Force Squadrons will be based in Britain.

American and British factories are now turning out about 7,500 aircraft every month, which means that close on 5,000 planes of operational types are being added to the Anglo-American strength every month. This marks a steady increase in the offensive air strength for use against Germany and German-occupied Europe.

A WARTIME PROBLEM

How can an infant be best brought up on fresh milk when breast feeding becomes impossible ?

An attempt to answer that question for the general public is made in a pamphlet prepared by a committee of experts appointed by the Indian Research Fund Association which has just been published. An important question at all times, it is of particular importance in wartime when supplies of dried milk must be conserved and the anxiety of those who would normally depend on such infant foods must be allayed.

The pamphlet tells how to select, purify and prepare the different types of milk available—cow's, goat's and buffalo's—during the first six months of a baby's life. Copies may be had of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, or the Meternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.

Madagascar Action

Preventing Another Indo-China

NO surprise will be felt at the news from Madagascar, unless it be over the four months of patience that have been allowed to pass before the clearing-up now set in motion, observes *The Times*. An enemy controlling or using Madagascar would be in a position to disrupt, with grave—even decisive—consequences to our strategic plans, our dispositions which stretch from the Western Desert to beyond the Eastern Ghats. The seaway round the Cape ranks only second in importance to the Atlantic lanes. Its safeguarding is in the strictest sense an inescapable factor in the strategy of the United Nations. What was so well begun in May—and then followed by prolonged diplomatic interlude and abortive talks—will now be brought to completion and all danger eliminated from an area where tardiness cannot be tolerated if we are not merely to contain the enemy but to strike back at him.

The new operations are under the general direction of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Platt, whose fine record in Abyssinia is a guarantee that they will be carried through with speed and decision. So far little opposition has been encountered and casualties have been light. Madagascar, however, is a large island—a little larger than pre-war France—and roads and communications are sparse. Political considerations rather than any hard resistance are likely to limit the speed at which the operation can be completed.

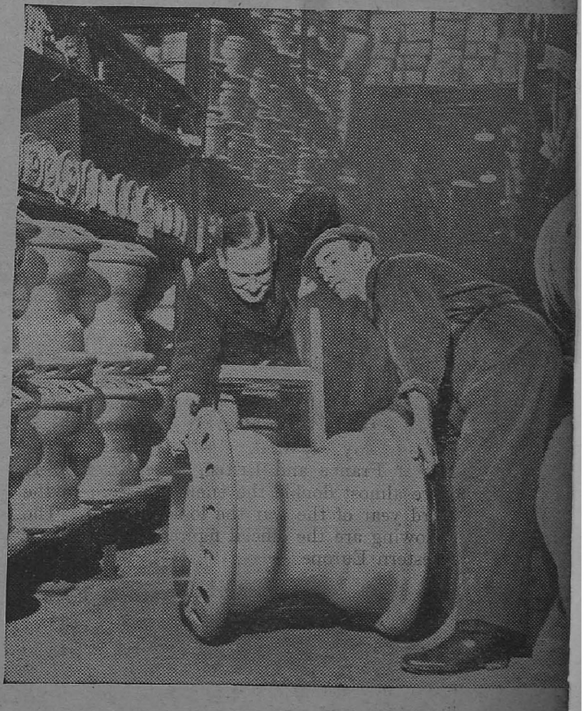
IN TRUSTEESHIP

Britain and South Africa are providing the means. The mandate under which they are acting derives from all the United Nations. Tokyo speaks of British "piracy"; Vichy of "unspeakable aggression"; and Berlin—as always touchingly jealous of others' rights—of violated sovereignty. These thin laments will not impress. The supposed neutrality of Madagascar under Vichy has been regularly abused by the Japanese both before and since our occupation of Diego Suarez, and German agents have been active there. All evidence and every assumption pointed to a repetition of the shameful procedure in Indo-China. Vichy has shown that it has not the will to defend the honour of France either at home or oversea. Even if it had the will, it has not the power. Britain and South Africa will hold Madagascar in trusteeship for freed France. Their military action will not be misunderstood, nor will their pledge be underrated, by those millions of French men and women in the homeland who suffer under the yoke but do not despair.

They will crack again

"The Germans are truculent, bullying and domineering when on the crest of the wave, but are demoralized in defeat. They cracked in 1918, and I believe when the tide of battle turns against them, as assuredly it will turn, they will crack again."

—MR. JOSEPH GREW,
former United States Ambassador in Tokyo, in a speech on 18th September.



One of the most important branches of the R.A.F. is the Maintenance Command. Photo shows: Rolling out a Stirling wheelhub at a Maintenance Command depot.

Britain's Exertions and Example

MR. Walter Lippmann, the American columnist who is visiting London, said that the Americans realized that the people of Britain had "once again saved the world", reports the *Daily Telegraph*.

"I have not been in England since the late winter of 1940", Mr. Lippmann said. "Measured by what has happened, that is a very long time indeed. The meaning of these years is understood in my country by all those who are capable of understanding it. They know that once again the people of this island have stood fast, that once again they have saved themselves by their exertions and the world by their example; that once again they have shown how, in a good cause and with an honest conscience, men can dare to stand alone as solitary defenders of right—yet never doubting that at long last there would arise about them a grand alliance of nations. This is what men will remember because it will now fix the course of the war and will determine its results and will shape the world."

Mr. Lippmann said that the American people were irrevocably committed to the war. He added: "The shortest estimate that I can give of the American war effort is that it is already much better than sober judgment would have deemed possible and that every one is complaining that it is not very much better."

Speaking of Anglo-American relations, Mr. Lippmann said: "They are now so numerous and complicated that it is meaningless today to ask whether they are good or bad. To make the association flourish, we are going to have to learn to widen our minds, soften our pride, improve our manners and, if I may say so, hold fast to the idea that together we are engaged in reshaping a world that can never be restored to what it was."

Great Air War over Britain Impending?

SEPTEMBER 15: Two years ago this day the British people were fighting their Battle of Stalingrad. September 15 was the day they shot 185 German planes out of their skies and won the battle. We did not know it at the time. But, because of what happened on September 15, 1940, the Germans there and then abandoned the vast preparations they had made to invade Britain. They turned from an all-out air war to their plans for an all-out land war against Russia.

For 12 months alone Russia has had to face the full might of Germany on land. For 12 months alone Britain faced the full might of Germany by air.

At Stalingrad we have come to a new turning point. This battle affects every home in Britain as well as every home in Russia. For its conclusion, successful or not from the German point of view, will release bomber strength to be hurled once more at Britain.

Raiding Britain will be costly for Germany, but every day the German public are given the assurance that it will be attempted. High-flying raiders which come in daylight at 40,000 feet are proof of Germany's intentions. She has nothing as good as the Lancaster, nor has she the aircraft factory capacity of the Allies.

But the British people must get ready to win another great battle in the skies over their own land. It may never happen, but the prospects are that it will. Two things can help to keep it away; still greater support for Russia, where German air power is locked up now; still better preparations inside Britain to meet air war. Both demand harder work from the British people—The *Daily Express*.

BRITISH GIRL WORKER'S RECORD

Evelyn Duncan, 22-year-old Capstan lathe operator in a Birmingham factory, is in the news again. A year ago she created a world record by turning out 6,150 shell components in a week, and received a letter of congratulation from the Prime Minister. Now she has easily broken the record production for a single shift by turning out 1,700 components in a night.

She says that she made up this number by "putting on a spurt" when she found that she had done 1,650 shortly before knocking-off time.

And this is what an official at the factory said about her effort: "Evelyn has just 'played skittles' with all pre-conceived ideas of what a girl could possibly do on a Capstan lathe."—The *Daily Herald*.

In Spite of Blackout and Blitz

Work of British Yards

MERCHANT ships have been launched from British yards in three months and completed in four and the cost is half of what it would be in the United States. Fast patrol boats have been built all over the world from parts produced in Britain.

These facts about the British shipbuilding effort were disclosed by Vice-Admiral W. F. Wakewalker, the Third Sea Lord, in a broadcast to America:

"Nearly half the shipbuilding labour of the country is employed on repair work," he said. "More than 23,000 warship repairs and refits have been needed, while 140,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping, or 35,000 vessels, have been put back into service. Because of the cramped nature of the building slips on the Tyne and the Clyde, and inability, owing to insufficient time and labour, to lay out new shipyards elsewhere, we have had to build in the yards we had. Yet in spite of this, blackout and blitz, our achievement has been one to marvel at."

Soviet's New Four-Engined Bomber

THE bomber command of the Red air force appears to be steadily extending its operations. This increase in bombing of enemy territory has been made possible by placing in service the TB-7 long-range heavy bomber, observes the *Manchester Guardian's* aeronautical correspondent. It is a 120-foot-span, four-engined monoplane capable of carrying about four tons of bombs over long distances, and has a high service ceiling. It is also very well armed with gun turrets in the nose, middle fuselage and tail, and movable guns mounted in the wings and operated by a remote-control system. Like the short Stirling, the TB-7 has a single fin and rudder and 1,300-H.P. liquid-cooled engines.

This new Soviet bomber was designed by A. N. Tupolev, who came into prominence in 1929 when he designed the first U.S.S.R. all-metal three-engined aeroplane, Antnine. This monoplane was built in four and a half months, and afterwards it was flown on a demonstration tour throughout Europe. The machine was built entirely of a special alloy evolved by Soviet scientists.

The efficiency of the new bomber is the result of 13 years of study and experience with large long-range multi-engined aeroplanes.

Trawler saves British air crew in North Sea. A boat from a trawler picking up the crew of a Wellington still floating in the North Sea.

In the Western Desert: Race for Time

TOBRUK is gradually earning the distinction of being one of the most-bombed towns in the world. During the eight months of our occupation, enemy aeroplanes seemed to come over daily, but they relied mainly on dive-bombing and did not drop anything like the weight of bombs which Allied airmen have rained on Tobruk during the past two months. But, until our raids can reach the much larger scale to which they seem to be working up now that heavy British and American bombers are being used, it is nearly impossible to make the harbour entirely unusable writes *The Times* Cairo correspondent. Jetties, warehouses and harbour installations may be smashed—as they are—but they can be repaired, or makeshifts can be improvised to enable cargoes to be landed.

Thus, although very heavy toll has been taken of Rommel's supplies both in Tobruk and on their way there, he is still able to get in enough to build up his Afrika Korps—even though the process is extremely costly—and he is able to make Tobruk his administrative centre.

BUILDING-UP PROCESS

This process of building-up is going on at top speed on both sides of the Alamein line. Recent experiences, both of the enemy and ours, have shown that on a restricted line such as that which is being held at present, and one provided with excellent natural defensive positions, an attack to succeed needs almost overwhelming superiority in armaments. It also needs massing of enough supplies in the front line to enable the attacking force to be self-sufficient long enough to press home its attack methodically and slowly. The enemy is far better situated in this respect than we are, for his supplies have a far shorter distance to come.

On the other hand, while Rommel's convoys are small but many, ours are few but large; moreover, ours nearly always have arrived intact.

It is certain that the lulls in the past two months have enabled General Alexander to build up a formidable force which is further strengthened by the appreciable American assistance which has now arrived in the form not only of aeroplanes, tanks and other weapons of war but also of men.

NOT INVINCIBLE AFTER ALL

Another important point is that Rommel's reputation as an invincible General is now shattered, for he has suffered two major defeats. The first of these was at the beginning of July when the enemy announced to the world that the Eighth Army had been beaten and that Axis forces were preparing to march into Cairo; and the second was at the beginning of this month when again the Afrika Korps was set in motion for a triumphal entry into the Nile Valley. That neither advance occurred was a definite and serious but unfortunately an unspectacular defeat for Germany's crack African General. This has had an appreciable effect on the enemy's previously high spirit. While the Germans' spirit is now said to be "sound but without its previous elan," that of the Italians is definitely poor.

On our side, spirits have rarely been higher. There was tremendous encouragement for our troops in the fine generalship which our new commanders showed in beating off the recent all-out attack by the Afrika Korps. The Eighth Army is in grand form and is waiting only for a chance to settle accounts with the Afrika Korps. It is impossible to forecast events in the Western Desert. The lull may last for weeks, or may be borken at a moment's notice. What is going on now is a race against time as each army strives desperately to be the first to be in positions to attack. Meanwhile our air arm rules the Libyan skies and, with the invaluable assistance of the navy, is dislocating—even if it cannot entirely break up—Rommel's supply arrangements.

NO LONGER ALONE

"Eleven years ago today, the Japanese militarists instigated the so-called Mukden incident, thereby starting a chain of aggression which has finally involved the whole world. At that time, China was facing the ruthless aggressor alone, fighting courageously what she knew was not only her own battle. Today China still confronts the same ruthless aggressor, but she is no longer alone."

—GENERAL WU TECHEN,
Secretary-General of the Central Kuomintang, in a speech at Chungking on September 19th, on the occasion of the commemoration of t e Mukden incident.

Germany and Turkey

THE German capture of Novorossisk, which robbed the Russians of their last efficient naval base on the Black Sea, and the German delay in reaching the mountains have together led to an intensification of Axis propaganda in Turkey, writes Vernon Bartlett in the *News Chronicle*. On the one hand Hitler must be sure that the Russian Black Sea Fleet has no opportunity, if things become worse, of passing through the Dardanelles. On the other hand, he must prepare an advance on the oilfields of Baku by passing to the south of this formidable mountain range.

The possibility of a German demand to land troops at Trebizond, on the south-eastern shore of the Black Sea, has long been a source of worry to those Turks who did not seek to persuade themselves that Hitler would show any more respect for their neutrality than he has done for that of any other people that happened to stand in the way of his ambitions.

Turkey's military situation has been complicated by the fact that at the beginning of the war France rather than Britain agreed to supply material for the strengthening of her defences. Since the collapse of France, not only Turks but the British themselves have been short of military supplies. Recently the Germans rushed in with pressing, generous offers of armaments of every kind, but it is understood that they have not fulfilled their promises.

(*Continued on page 12.*)

Russia's "Second Baku"

IT is naturally impossible to estimate with any accuracy the effect on Russia's war economy of the interruption of waterborne oil from Trans-Caucasia. For, the most important factor is Russia's oil reserves; these are secret, though it is reasonable to assume that they are very large. But, apart from what is hidden away, the Soviet Union has important alternative sources of supply and refining centres, says *The Times* Moscow correspondent.

There have been substantial increases in oil production in regions other than the Caucasus since 1939, when the more recently developed centres began to figure appreciably in the production tables. Although total production has increased remarkably—seven years ago it was 25,000,000 tons; in 1938 it topped 30,000,000; and two years later Russia was producing oil at the rate of 35,000,000 tons, aiming at almost 50,000,000 tons a year in 1942—an interesting feature of these increases is that, whereas until 1938, they were due mainly to greater production in the older Caucasian areas, since that year they have been largely caused by the rapid development of other fields.

In what is known as a " second Baku ", oil deposits are believed to be at least as great as those in Trans-Caucasia. Although this district, the main wells of which are at Ishimbaevo, Kuibishev, Perm, Buguruslan and on

(*Continued on page 12.*)

Although no regular lists are issued of Allied destruction of Axis submarines, it is known that the toll has been steadily mounting. Photo shows: U-boat survivors en route for a prisoner-of war camp leaving a British destroyer, which sank their U-boat and picked up 36 survivors.

Turkey's "Broad" Nationalism

THE German advance on the Caucasus provides the occasion for a German propagandist attempt to impress Turkish opinion with Axis successes as opposed to Allied impotence. Turkish commonsense, however, remains unperturbed, as is proved by the following remark the like of which is often heard these days: "Two years ago the great question was whether the Germans were going to invade the British Isles and, if so, when and how; now the question is being put about an Allied invasion of the Continent."

This reflection sums up the entire situation at the third anniversary of the outbreak of the war, says *The Times Istanbul* correspondent.

An instance of the unscrupulous methods of German propaganda is the misrepresentation of one sentence of the speech made by M. Sarajoglu when he presented his Government to the Grand National Assembly. The Turkish Prime Minister, defining Turkish nationalism, said that it should be taken in a broad and not a narrow sense. This has been interpreted by German propagandists and sympathizers as meaning that the Turkish Government was tending to adhere to the Nazi racial theories and was encouraging pan-Turanism.

M. Almet Emin Yalman, one of the Turkish journalists who is on a visit to Britain, in his newspaper *Vatan* refuted this false construction put upon M. Sarajoglu's statement, and said that what the Turkish Prime Minister had meant was that the qualification of "Turk" within the borders of Turkey should not only apply to those of pure Turkish stock but should embrace all those who, whether of Albanian, Bosnian or Georgian origin, had acquired Turkish culture and Turkish national consciousness. Thus, M. Sarajoglu, who in another passage of the same speech had stated that Turkey did not pursue a policy of territorial aggrandizement, far from expressing sympathy for theories fostering racial prejudice, had on the contrary contrived to give a broad hint that these theories were not suitable for republican Turkey.

THE BRITISH MOOD

"The British mood has changed. It is no longer 'we can take it.' We feel that when Hitler starts again, our night fighters and anti-aircraft guns will be able to take a bigger toll. I found the recognition that while capacity to take punishment might avert defeat, only capacity to hand it out would bring victory."

—LORD HALIFAX,
British Ambassador in U.S.A., in a broadcast on September 20th.

GERMANY AND TURKEY

(*Continued from page* 11.)

The visit of a party of Turkish editors to Britain takes place at a very suitable time, since these editors have been able to see with their own eyes the extent of British and American preparations. Members of their Government at home have also received encouraging details from Mr. Wendell Willkie. There is in consequence no indication that the German propaganda blitzkrieg is having much effect upon the Turks.

RUSSIA'S "SECOND BAKU"

(*Continued from page* 11.)

the borders of the Tatar and Bashkir Republics, was a little slow in getting under way, development during the past three years has been rapid. The biggest trust, Bashneft, increased its output by one-half in 1939 and others have increased their output by as much as 60 per cent. The 1940 plan for the "second Baku" envisaged the sinking of 600 new wells.

War has speeded up all these plans, and it would be surprising if the "second Baku" has no more than beaten the task set to it to produce 14 per cent of the total Soviet supplies this year.

Germans Unpopular in Japan

THE *Daily Mail* publishes an account by an Englishman recently out of Tokyo on the Japanese attitude to their fellow partners of the Axis :

" There is a very strong—and growing—anti-German feeling throughout Japan. It dates from the time Hitler began pouring Germans into the country, and it did not take the Japanese long to realize that every one of these Nazis was a fifth columnist," says the Englishman. "In the gaols of Japan to-day, there are more Germans probably than any other nationals awaiting trial or under sentence for espionage. They are of course there as the result of the secret police system which functions so earnestly and ruthlessly for the security of the Japanese empire.

" Japanese intellectuals know every expurgated passage of *Mein Kampf* in which Hitler has lumped them in his categories of sub-men, and a Japanese officer once said to me that if Hitler won this war, every man in Japan knew that they would have to fight the Germans to retain their empire. Japan did not enter this war at Hitler's behest, but it was a significant fact—which has contributed largely to the deterioration of German-Japanese relations—that the very day they did enter it, Hitler stopped advancing on the Russian front. The inference that Hitler was trying to work a double-cross on them is ineradicable from their minds.

" Of course, the typical Nazi arrogance has only served to inflame the relations further. Japan always had plenty of foreign advisers. She is willing to be advised, but she will not tolerate dictation, which is the attitude that the Nazis are always assuming. The Nazis are spending an enormous amount of money in Japan and entertaining lavishly, but they have made so few friends that the unhappy German Ambassador, Major-General Ott, was once heard to remark, ' If Germany loses this war, I would rather be a rat on a sinking ship than German Ambassador in Tokyo.' "

Like A Precious Stone

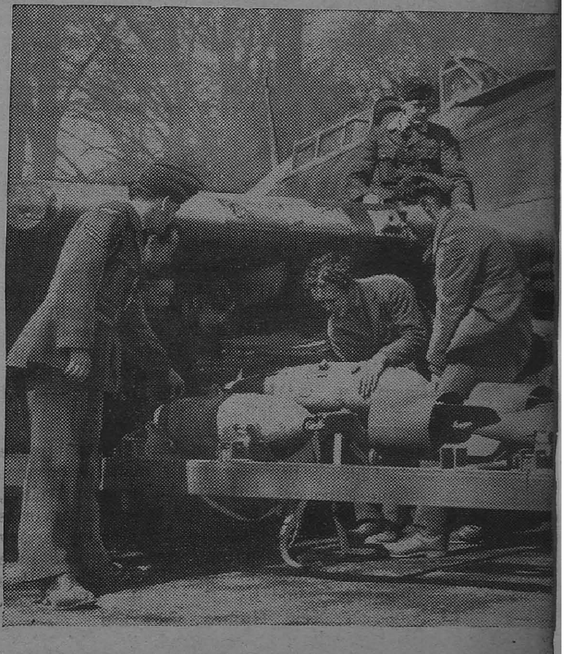
" After three years of war, Britain's prestige shines as a precious stone does after grinding."

—THE SHANG WU JIH PAO, (Chungking).

FIGHT TO THE FINISH

"I found grim confidence in the ultimate outcome—in victory and the destruction of the Nazi invaders. The Russians are determined to fight to the finish—they ask and give no compromise."

—Mr. AVERELL HARRIMAN.



Britain's Hurricane-bombers which beside their guns carry 250 lb. bombs, are taking a large part in the R.A.F. 24-hours-a-day offensive against the enemy. Photo shows: R.A.F. ground-staff preparing Hurricane-bombers for such a sweep.

Drive on Port Moresby

Japan's Object

IT is the view of an American admiral who has returned to Washington from a tour of the Western Pacific that the United Nations now hold the balance of striking power in that vast theatre of war. Certainly for some time the Japanese have not extended their area of conquest except in New Guinea, where they are clearly making a bold effort to strike at Port Moresby. But even there (thinks the *Scotsman*) the enemy's concern may be mainly defensive—to prevent Port Moresby from being used as a base for an Allied counter-offensive, as much as he has made repeated attempts to recover islands in the Solomons which may serve the United Nations for the same purpose.

After the fall of Burma it looked as if the Japanese intended to concentrate upon eliminating China, then almost entirely cut off from outside assistance. But although the Japanese did drive the Chinese armies further inland for a time, the latter have come back and have now recovered a great part of the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi which provide the bases from which Japan herself can be bombed. When the American air squadrons in China have been sufficiently strengthened, such an air offensive may become practicable.

CONSOLIDATION OF ILL-GOTTEN GAINS.

For a time also it appeared that Japan was preparing to stab Russia in the back in Siberia, but the season is now so far advanced that such a development seems less probable. An offensive against India would be a drain on Japanese resources. These resources are probably now no more than equal to maintaining and consolidating the Japs' farspread territorial acquisitions.

Indeed, the defence of her ill-gotten gains may henceforth be Japan's main preoccupation. No doubt they will be tenaciously held and it will be a tough job to eject her from them. A beginning has been made in the Solomons in recovering the bases that she has established in the Pacific, but that advantage would be offset if the Allied foothold on New Guinea were lost. General Blamey, who now commands the Allied land forces in Australia, has returned from a visit to New Guinea with an impression of confidence of the Allied forces there from commanders to men, that the enemy will be prevented from taking Port Moresby. By means of infiltration tactics the Japanese have succeeded in crossing the Owen Stanley range, but it may be that when they come to more open country, they will be at a disadvantage unless they can contrive to get artillery support. But further landings in conjunction with naval attack may threaten Port Moresby from sea as well as land. However, the air supremacy over the island which the Allies at present possess may hold any enterprise of the kind in check.

Jap High-handedness in Indo-China

THE Japanese campaign to win the allegiance of the people of French Indo-China has failed, and the anti-Japanese spirit is common among the people, according to information reaching American Government officials.

For short period after the Japanese troops arrived, there were indications that the newcomers were not unwelcome to the people. The Japanese made overtures to the Annamite circles with separatist tendencies, and played up to the people by paying double rickshaw fares and distributing free cigarettes.

However, the early impression of Japan was nullified as additional troops arrived. Large numbers of people were subjected to partial conscription. The Japanese allowed them only a minimum wage for double work. Trainloads of men were moved from north to south without any consideration for family ties. People were inadequately housed and jammed into military trucks and carried to points where the Japanese wished work to be done.

On one occasion at Haiphong, the Japanese, unable to get more than half a trainload of volunteer labour, sent out a military band to play popular airs. Soon a crowd of listeners gathered around the band. Then the Japanese formed a cordon around the crowd and allowed the people out one by one. Those who could not prove they were regularly employed were marched off under guard to the train. A high French official stopped the train before it reached Hanoi, and after a lengthy argument, the Japanese took the train back to Haiphong and released the prisoners.

Japan's Confidence Shaken

"THE Chinese have in latter months done much to shake Japan's confidence in eventual victory," observes an editorial in the New York *Herald-Tribune*. The article continues :

" They have done so much to deflate the confidence of the Japanese army that their successes seem incredible to those who read of the reckless fury of the Japanese soldiery elsewhere. Yet it does not make sense to assume that the Japanese sent 170,000 men through Chekiang and Kiangsi on a sightseeing jaunt, or have given the all-weather airfield at Shushsien—wherefrom they still suspect the Doolittle raid was launched—back to the Chinese because all they wanted was to have a look at it.

" Also, Japanese reports to their own people about their position in Chekiang and Kiangsi are grotesque lies. They have lost nearly 150 miles of strategic railroad and a score of cities, and three airfields wherefrom Tokyo can be bombed. Yet they claim to be holding everything they went after.

" The only reasonable explanation is that the Chinese are elated by the work of the American fliers, and have turned on the Japanese and have got the arrogant little savages on the run. The Chinese are entitled to some token of appreciation from their allies, and there can be no doubt of any kind about the form it should take—planes and more planes."

British Naval Strength

If Britain had saved herself by her exertions and the world by her example, it would also be found when the history of the war was written that in the days of the deepest disaster, the Navy had once again saved the situation. The Navy's strength had grown and grown to an extent which the people would never think possible.

—MR. A. V. ALEXANDER,
the first Lord of Admiralty,
in a speech at Sheffield on September 20th.

"I heard it from a man who was actually there"

Was he? Are you certain?

Don't pass on idle rumours.

They cause uncertainty, unhappiness and loss.

They are started by the enemy

who rely on gullible people to pass them on.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

British women dockyard workers coming ashore from a destroye which has put into a home port for refitting and refuelling. They ar proving quick and capable in taking over certain duties from men.

Increased pay for R.I.N. Officers

Benefits Under Revised Regulations

CHANGES in regulations governing their pay and allowances will, from October 1 next, confer considerable benefits on commissioned and warrant officers of the Royal Indian Navy. Ratings in all branches have already received a substantial increase of pay under the scales that came into force earlier in the year.

The main benefits accruing to all commissioned officers may be enumerated under three headings.

Officers will be housed by Government on payment of rent amounting to 5 or 10 per cent of their pay according to whether they are single or married.

Provision is made for an allowance on the lines of overseas pay to be drawn by all officers serving outside their country of domicile.

Under the present regulations officers serving ashore draw, in addition to their pay, a shore allowance not received by officers afloat. This distinction is now to be abolished. From next month all officers may elect to receive the new scales of pay which abolish the necessity for a shore allowance, and to that extent are assured of an income that does not fluctuate according to whether they are serving ashore or afloat.

For all officers serving afloat this means a net increase of pay. A Sub-Lieutenant, for instance, will draw not less than Rs. 455 if he is single and not less than Rs. 515 if he is married. The increase in the pay of a Lieutenant means that he will draw not less than Rs. 530 if he is single and not less than Rs. 590 if he is married.

Such officers will, in certain circumstances, be eligible for separation and messing allowances.

There will in future be no distinction in pay based on service in a particular branch. That is to say, Engineer Officers and Officers of all other branches will be brought into line.

The status of Warrant Officers of all branches has been established as equivalent to that of warrant officers in the Royal Navy, and their pay will be substantially increased. For instance, a warrant officer on appointment, now drawing Rs. 130 a month, will receive a minimum of Rs. 300, and corresponding increases go with seniority in service. Important benefits are also conferred in regard to housing, marriage, messing and separation allowances.

The revised regulations apply to all officers, both commissioned and warrant, Regular and Reserve, in their respective scales. All officers naturally have the right to elect to remain on the existing rates of pay if they so desire.

An Air "Ace" from China

THE other day I met a fighter "ace" from China—Major John Pun Yung-hwang—who after five years of active service against the Japanese has been sent to London as Air Attache at the Chinese Embassy. Here is a hero for you, writes the *Daily Mail's* aeronautical correspondent.

Most of his battles took place under conditions in which individual tallies had to be forgotten, but he has nine "certified" victories to his credit—and a row of ribbons on his breast.

It would do good if this Chinese airman could be persuaded to talk to British factory workers. No man knows better the bitterness and hopelessness that is the lot of the soldier who fights with inferior and insufficient weapons. No man has a clearer understanding of the immensity of the task that lies ahead of the Allies.

Major Hwang is a young man grown old rather sooner than is just. Five years is a very long career for a fighter pilot who has never had a truly top-rank plane in which to fight. He has been at war since he left school, and now he is a man with an important post, a wife and a child. He is a lucky man. Of the other youths with whom he entered the Chinese air force, only one or two are alive today.

Major Hwang says that the Chinese actually had air superiority for the first fortnight of the war, and if they could have held it, the whole course of the struggle might have been changed. But, when the Chinese lost planes, there were no replacements. While the Government scoured the world for replacements, surviving pilots formed themselves into salvage gangs. They gathered up pieces of wrecked planes, and from these they fashioned the fighters with which to continue the battle.

Major Hwang believes that there is now an opportunity to weight the scales against Japan. Japan, he says, is at the cross-roads. She must attack either Russia or India. In both cases her flank would be exposed to aerial attack from China.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates :—

16645	Hav.	Mohd. Abdul Rawoof.
17070	Spr.	Mohd. Salar Khan.
61264	Spr.	Munisami.
1562	Cook I.T.	Muniswami.
1834	W/C.	Munisami.
1598	B/Maker.	Munisami.
60890	Spr. 8	Narasimhalu.
19922	Spr.	Narasimhan.
62346	Spr.	Narayana.
13136	Spr.	Narayanasami.
60196	L/Nk.	Narasimha Reddy.
16427	Hav.	Nasariah.
17405	Spr.	Natarajan.
15551	Spr.	Natesan.
19220	L/Nk.	Parasuraman.
60515	Spr.	Periaswami.
62370	Spr.	Perumal Pillai.
19943	Spr.	Ponnuswami.
60631	Spr.	Ponnuswami.
62323	Spr.	Ponnuswami.
19764	Spr.	Pooraswamy.
60142	Spr.	Pushpanathan.
19061	Spr.	Raghavan.
60978	Spr.	Rajagopal.
62305	Spr.	Raju.
60928	Spr.	Ramachandran.
60175	Spr.	Ramakrishnan.
62209	Spr.	Ramakrishnan.
62207	Spr.	Rama Reddy.
60899	Spr.	Ramu.
1693	Dhoby	Rangasam.
16534	Naik	Rangasamy.
19059	Spr.	Sampangi.
60909	Spr.	Sangeetha Rao.
60876	Spr.	Santhappan.
18971	Spr.	Sanyasi.
60537	Spr.	Sathianathan.
17865	L/Nk.	Sheik Ahmed.
16867	Hav.	Sheik Fakeer.
60918	Spr.	Sowrimuthu.
60190	Spr.	Subbaraju.
62266	Spr.	Subbiah.
1606	Cook I.T.	Subramanian.
60938	Spr.	Swamikannu.
19941	Spr.	Thangappa Nair.
60171	Spr.	Thimmarayan.
62337	Spr.	Thirunnavukkarasu.
63520	Spr.	Thomas.
1568	Swpr.	Tukra.
19924	Spr.	Venu.
65991	Spr.	Yelliah.

I.H.C.

63117	Cook B.T.	Arokaswamy.
188794	M/Cook.	Arokiaswamy.
H/85624	A/Sep.	Chinna Kolandai.
H/90589	A/Sep.	Chura Mani.

I.H.C.—cont.

85622	A/Sep.	Kannan.
85618	A/Sep.	Kolandai.
H/85621	A/Sep.	Kutta Perumal.
H/93023	A/Sep.	Malliah.
H/90567	A/Sep.	Padma.
H/40359	N/Sep.	Santhanam.
H/85567	A/Sep.	Satyanarain Murthi, M.

Missing.

Auxiliary Pioneer Corps.

189237	Labr.	Adayya, G.
189477	Labr.	Andy.
189252	Labr.	Asarayya, P.
191295	Labr.	Chinnapaiyan.
189403	Labr.	Chinnaswami.
191135	Labr.	Daveedu, B.
191208	Labr.	Govindan.
189243	Labr.	Kannayya, K.
189211	Labr.	Kottayya, G.
189112	Labr.	Kuppan.
189174	Labr.	Kuttan Pillai, K.
189208	Labr.	Lachayya, Y.
191400	Cook, I.T.	Manickam.
191445	Labr.	Nagabhooshanam, V.
189387	Labr.	Nandan.
191322	Labr.	Nanoo Pillai, P. K.
191166	Labr.	Paramasivan.
191297	Labr.	Periasami.
189187	Labr.	Pichakaran.
191438	Labr.	Pitchayya.
191440	Labr.	Pothu Raju, P.
189441	Labr.	Prakasam, V.
191124	Labr.	Raghavalu, K.
189342	Labr.	Raghavayya, E.
191286	Labr.	Rajagopal.
191477	Labr.	Raju.
191228	Labr.	Ramalu, K.
191158	Labr.	Ramayya, A.
189372	Labr.	Rukmangada Rao, M.
191020	A/Ganger.	Samba Moorthy, A.
189271	Labr.	Samuel, T.
191316	Labr.	Sankaran.
189360	Labr.	Satyam, S.
189430	Labr.	Sundara Rao, T.
189377	Labr.	Talupulu.
191170	Labr.	Thangayya Thevar.
191027	Cook I.T.	Thangavelu.
191142	Labr.	Viraswami, M.
189476	Labr.	Venkanna, M.
189254	Labr.	Venkatesuralu, T.
191259	Labr.	Voyyuru, M.
189230	Labr.	Yellayya, M.
189266	Labr.	Yesuratnam, K.

Died.

I.S.C.

A.7822	Sigm.	Kanda Samy.

I.H.C.

210007	A/Sep.	Kali.
88254	A/Sep.	Raman, M.

No. 113.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Wounded.

I.A.O.C.

0/121185	Hav. Clerk III(s).	Dason, M.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

I.A.O.C.

0/109517	S/Elect.	Arul Dass, D.
0/122800	Hav. Clerk (s) III.	Bhaskaran, N.
0/ 71548	Sep. Dr.	Chinnadurai.
MT/500675	Fitter.	Dev Raj.
0/ 72634	Sep. Dvr.	Devadanam, B.
0/ 74559	Sep. Dvr.	Devdass, M.
0/ 71202	Sep. Dvr.	Govinda Samy.
0/ 31811	Sep. Ftr.	Govindu, G.
MT/500936	Turner.	Hanmanthu.
MT/500953	Turner.	Lachman Dass.
0/ 75384	Sep. Dvr.	Margasagayam.
0/ 70880	Sep. Dvr.	Naidu, M. V.
0/ 70903	Sep. Dr.	Pillay, S. M.
0/ 32441	Electn.	Prakasan, S. N. S.
0/134194	Fitter/P/A/L/Nk.	Puniya Koti, K.
ONC/ 1047	Lascar.	Rama Krishnan, T. K.
MT/504471	Fitter.	Ramayya.
0/ 31820	S/Ftr	Satyanarayana, K.
0/ 31675	Ftr./Naik.	Selva Raj, A.
0/123041	Hav. Clerk II.	Srinivasan, M. R.
0/122825	Hav. Clerk II.	Subrahmanyan, C. V.
0/ 71561	Sep. Dvr.	Tiru Malay Naidu.
0/ 71622	Sep. Dvr.	Veluchamy.
MT/504276	Electn.	Xavier, Anthony.

No. 114.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Killed.

I.S.C.

A 3884	U/L/Nk.	Madhavariar.
A 5249	Sgn.	Sadhanadan, T.
A 5085	P/L/Nk.	Venkat Sami.

Wounded.

I.S.C.

05119	M/Waiter.	Arokia Samy.
26130	Sgn.	Krishna Samy, S.

R.I.A.S.C.

MT/948960	Sepoy.	Guru Nathan, P.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

I.S.C.

03833	S/Maker.	Ambear Govind Sami.
A. 2755	P/A/Nk.	Balakrishnan Nair.
A. 5762	Sgn.	Harikrishnulu, M.
15057	Sgn.	Jayaram Naidu.
03960	I.T.C.	Kuppu Swami.
A. 5146	Sgn.	Murukonda Subbarao.
25047	Sgn.	Narayanan Nair, V. K.
A. 5090	Sgn.	Peria Sami.
A. 3782	Sgn.	Raja.
A. 6261	Sgn.	Sivnarayan Ram.
A. 2341	Sgn.	Visvanathan Nayar, K.

R.I.A.S.C.

SR/776803	L/Nk.	Chela Pathi Naidu, P.
SR/174542	Hav/Clerk.	Kumarankutty Nair, K. P.
MT/954326	Sep.	Jivaratnam, P.
SR/776789	L/Nk.	Subbanna, K. V.
SR/765074	L/Nk.	Venkatarangam, P.

No. 115.

OFFICERS.

Missing, believed killed.

I.M.S.

—	Captain	Sarangapany, N.E.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War."

I.M.S.

MZ/23503	Captain	Jegaroyan, M.

VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now rejoined.

Indian Engineers.

E/112832	Jem.	Rao, G. S.

INDIAN, OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Killed.

Indian Artillery.

102487	Gnr.	Ramanna, P.
100615	L/Hav.	Veera Swami.

I.A.O.C.

0/74159	Sep/Dvr.	Dorai Swami.

Wounded.

R.I.A.S.C.

MT/985476	Sep.	Mani Ram.

Missing, believed "Prisoner of War." and Wounded.

Indian Artillery.

101190	U/L/Nk.	Krishnan Nambiar.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

Indian Artillery.

101429	Gnr.	Balakrishna Naidu.
F/551	W/Wtr. III	Dorai Kannu.
F/500	W/Wtr. I	Gopal.
106880	Gnr.	Gopal, K.
101115	Dvr.	Govindaswami.
F/552	W/Wtr.	M. Madurai.
101041	P/A/Nk. (Ftr.)	Raju, I.
101425	Hav. Clk. Gde. II.	Savarimuthu.

Madras S. & M.

15467	Hav.	Abdul Khudus.
17980	Nk.	Arokiaswami.
16021	Spr.	Arumugam.
60860	Apr.	Ayyakonar.
16501	Nk.	Chelliah.
15503	Spr.	Chinakolandai.
17832	L/Nk.	David.
18525	Spr.	Gopala Achari.
65450	Spr.	Govindasami.
16669	L/Nk.	Govindsami.
13758	Spr.	Guruva.
19008	Spr.	Jaju.
17968	Spr.	Joseph.
60778	Spr.	Kanakyya.
66216	Spr.	Kandaswami.
17896	Spr.	Kannan.
13934	L/Nk.	Kothandapani.
19075	Spr.	Kullan.
16502	Spr.	Lakshmanan.
18925	Hav. III	G. C. Lingaswamy.
13962	Spr.	Mahadevan.
60162	Spr.	Manickam Pillai.
65184	Spr.	Mohideen.
60797	Spr.	Munikrishnan.
11937	L/Nk.	Munisami.
13117	L/Nk.	Munisamy.
18509	Spr.	Musaliah.
19020	Spr.	Nagamiah.
65801	Spr.	Narasimhan.
16492	Spr.	Oolaganada.
16101	Spr.	Perumal.
18581	Spr.	Rajamanickam.
19084	Spr.	Raju.
17504	Spr.	Ramasami.
65459	Spr.	Ramaswamy.
16998	Ag/Nk.	Rangasami.

Madras S. & M.—cont.

60632	Spr.	Rathnam.
13290	Spr.	Sabusahib.
16186	Spr.	Sathiyanada.
18663	Spr.	Shaik Bachalal.
18582	Spr.	Shaik Maboob.
66045	Spr.	Sigireddi Adinarayana.
17922	Spr.	Sree Ramalu.
65269	Spr.	Subramani.
14221	Spr.	Thanthoni.
60002	Spr.	Vedamanickam.
13716	Spr.	Velai.
16886	Spr.	Vellayan.
60782	Spr.	Venkataraman.
17290	Spr.	Yellaiah.
60636	Spr.	Annamalai.
18966	Spr.	Arulappan.
60832	Spr	Arunachalam.
17019	Hav.	Chandrapragas.
60868	Spr.	Chengalrayudu.
60810	Spr.	Chinnasami.
17973	L/Nk.	Duraisamy.
13901	Spr.	Govinda Raju.
17946	L/Nk.	Govindaswami.
16014	Hav.	Gurumuthi.
17118	Spr.	Jaganathan.
60119	Spr.	Janikiram.
17975	Spr.	Joseph.
18520	Spr.	Kandasami.
16536	L/Nk.	Kannan.
67343	Spr.	Kannan Nayr.
60794	Spr.	Krishna Muthi.
14862	Spr.	Kuppusami.
17836	Spr.	Lakshmayyah.
18271	Spr.	Loordunaden.
66120	Spr.	Manickam.
18863	Spr.	Mogal Kasim Sahib.
14766	Spr.	Muniappan.
15405	Spr.	Munirathnam.
14948	L/Nk.	Muniswami.
60859	Spr.	Muniswamy.
17876	Spr.	Muthuswami.
13667	Spr.	Narasimen.
17011	Spr.	Natesan.
17953	A/Nk.	Parthasarathi.
17997	L/Nk.	Rahimulla Shariff.
15462	Spr.	Raju.
60806	Spr.	Raju.
14262	Spr.	Ramaswamy Reddiar.
16879	Spr.	Ramian.
17860	Spr.	Rangaswami.
16691	Hav. III, G.C.	Renugopal.
15125	Spr.	Sankaraiah.
17110	L/Hav.	Selvaraju.
60802	Spr.	Shaik jamal.
18955	Spr.	Shaik Malik Ahmed.
14263	Spr.	Subbaroyan.
17278	Nk.	Subramaniyan.
65166	Spr.	Vedachalam.

Madras S. & M.—cont.

60475	Spr.	Veeraswamy.
60789	Spr.	Velankanni.
16329	L/Nk.	Venkatachalam.
18445	Spr.	Venkateswaralu.

Died.

I.A.O.C.

O/107688	Sep. Ftr.	Abdul Ghafur.
N.Y.A.	Tailor.	Mohd. Zaman.
O/103654	S/Ftr.	Raju Naidu, T.N.
O/76483	S/Dr.	Velukutty, C.
O/119266	Sep. (Ins. Mec.)	Thomas Decosta.
13368	Sep.	Shahdad Khan.

L. No. 116.

VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Missing, believed Prisoner of War.

R.I.A.S.C.

SR-120269	Jem. Clerk	Ramakrishnan, T. S.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Missing, believed Prisoners of War.

10th Baluch Regiment.

20134	Sep.	Jaga Nath.
18477	Sep.	Shatrughan.

R.I.A.S.C.

F-768153	Butcher	Anumappah.
SR-733376	P/A/Nk.	(ASM) Perumana Raghava Kurup.
SR-776808	P/L/Nk.	(ASM) Ranga Ram, N.

I.G.S.C.

GSF/1422	Cook	B. T. Arul Dass.
GSF/174	Swpr.	Babu.
GSF/19122	Dhobi	Gangiyah.
GSF/7077	Cook Mess 111.	Gopia.
GSF/5373	Masalchi	Kanan.
GSF/17529	Dhobi	Manickam.
GSF/5374	Masalchi	Pavaday.
GSF/14230	Tailor	Raghuvan, A. K.
GSF/17528	Dhobi	Ramaswami.
GSF/8098	Masalchi	Shunmugam.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoner of War"—Now rejoined.

I.H.C.

190809	Dhobi	Narain.

Died.

I.S.C.

17887	Sign.	Koshy, T.M.
55328	Sign.	Pakir Meeran.

No. 122.

VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

I.M.D. **Wounded.**

ME/289	Jem.	Shastri, K.S.J.

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Previously reported "Prisoners of War"—Now reported "Killed".

Madras Sappers and Miners.

16375	Spr.	Anthonimuthu.
17575	Spr.	Appa Lasami.
16215	Hav.	Arokiaswami.
18316	Spr.	Arokiaswami.
18150	Spr.	Batcha.
18586	Spr.	Chinnappan.
18529	Spr.	Daniel, R.
17297	Nk.	Doraiswami.
1000	Swpr.	Elligadu.
13900	Spr.	Ganesh, V. S.
18012	Spr.	Gnanaprakasam.
18523	Spr.	Krishna Pillai.
13552	Spr.	Manikkam.
16050	Spr.	Muniswami.
14796	Spr.	Muthuswami.
18296	Spr.	Ommi Ellayya.
15014	Spr.	Panjali.
14644	Spr.	Ponnuswami.
14741	Spr.	Raju.
16918	Spr.	Royappan.
16108	Nk.	Subramani.
15192	Spr.	Subramanian.

I.S.C.

9351	Sgn.	Abdul Aziz.
A. 3850	Sgn.	Abdul Hafiz.
A. 1430	Sgn.	Abdul Hafiz Khan.
9726	Sgn.	Gopalaswami, N.
O/2580	Cook.	Govindan.
A. 2670	Sgn.	Kariappa, G. N.
A. 1764	P/L/Nk.	Kesava Rao, G.
A. 3887	Sgn.	Kistnan.
A. 1624	Nk.	Perumal, R.
O/2412	Swpr.	Pusin.
A. 2681	Sgn.	Sankunni Nayar.
A. 2671	U/L/Nk.	Subramoniam, T.C.

I.H.C.

H/185084	Cook B.T.	Babu.
93330	A/Sep.	Gopal, K. A.
63006	W/Svt.	Magmi Dass.
H/186256	2/G/Swpr.	Muniappa.
H/185250	Dhobi.	Palande Kandappa

I.A.O.C.

O/31971	Ftr. Sep. 1	Babu Naidu, C. M.

I.G.S.C.

GSF/18100	Masalchi.	Doraiswami, G.

16th Punjab Regiment.

7301	Sep.	Kali Dass.

Died.

Indian Engineers.

50124	Pnr.	Andi.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

19th Sep.—The Royal Air Force hit with torpedoes a large Axis supply ship off Egersund, south Norway. Enemy supply ships were attacked off the Norwegian coast by the Coastal Command aircraft.

An enemy bomber was destroyed over England.

A large contingent of American troops arrived in England.

20th Sep.—It was revealed that United States parachutists were in the British Isles.

The Coastal Command aircraft made an attack on enemy supply ships off the Norwegian coast.

21st Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Munich and started large fires. Shipping were attacked off Dutch coast.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced: "The battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers of the Royal Navy lost in the last two and a quarter years have been replaced."

22nd Sep.—Bigger raids on Germany and the occupied territory by Flying Fortresses were forecast by one of the leading United States Army Air Force officers now in Britain.

23rd Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked industrial objectives in the Lille-Lens area. Power stations at Mazingarbe and Port Vendin were among the targets hit. The iron and steel works at Ijmuiden were also attacked.

There was slight enemy activity over the south-east coast of England.

25th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in north and north-west Germany, including submarine yards at Flensburg. An enemy convoy was attacked off Dutch Coast.

The Duke of Norfolk, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, speaking at Cardiff, said: "We may have to meet a fifth or sixth year of war."

According to unimpeachable sources, Marshal Rommel was seen in Frendenstadt in south Germany. He was believed to be suffering from throat trouble.

* * * *

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

19th Sep.—Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, United Press Naval Analyst, suggested the possibility of the east coast having to face German bombers in winter.

20th Sep.—Mr. Joseph Grew, the former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, said: "The Japanese will not crack morally, psychologically or economically even when eventual defeat stares them in the face. . . They will fight to the bitter end."

The War Production Board announced that orders had been placed for three giant experimental cargo-carrying planes costing 18 million dollars.

23rd Sep.—Major-General Hershey, Selective Service Director for the United States Army, stated that more than 10 million Americans would be under arms by the end of 1943.

25th Sep.—One hundred and eleven enemy aliens were arrested in New York by the police.

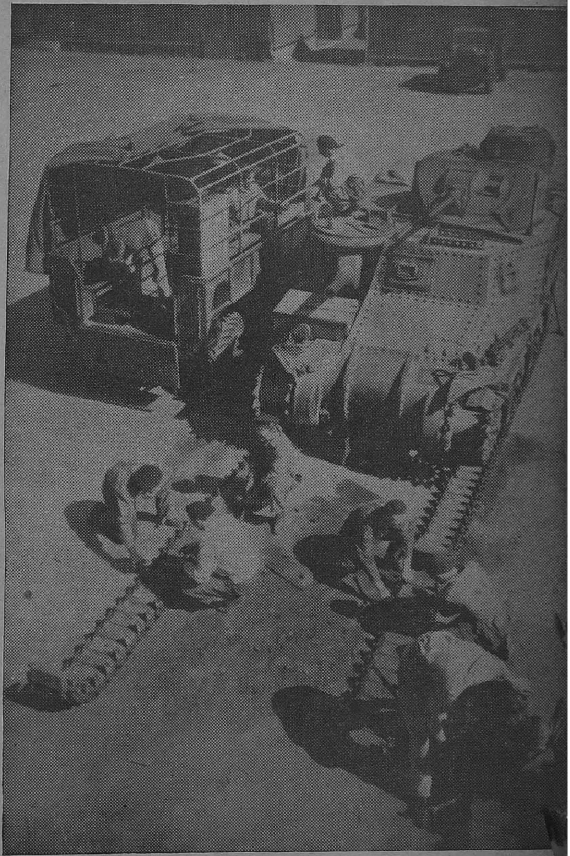
Ten days after laying the keel, a 10,500-ton Liberty freighter was launched at an American west coast port.

* * * *

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

23rd Sep.—The United States Air Force bombed enemy installations in Burma and Yunnan.

24th Sep.—The Japanese Radio announced the death in action of Major-General Tateo in Akyab on the Burmese coast.



The 8th Princess Louise (New Brunswick) Hussars, a famous Cana[...] cavalry regiment, are now training in England as a mechanized unit, [...] fight in American-built "General Lee" and "General Stewart" ta[...] New tracks are seen being fitted to a "General Lee" tank.—E.N.P.

News of extensive plots to assassinate high Japanese personalities in Malaya was disclosed by the Tokyo Radio.

* * * *

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

19th Sep.—Allied patrols and artillery dispersed enemy working parties in northern sector. Enemy landing grounds between Mersa Matruh and Fuka were bombed.

A German fighter was destroyed over Malta.

British terms for an armistice in Madagascar were rejected by Mr. Annet, the Governor-General, and French resistance was continued.

20th Sep.—Tobruk was again raided and harbour jetties were attacked.

The British forces advanced towards the capital of Madagascar.

21st Sep.—Tobruk was subjected to yet another raid.

Axis shipping were attacked in central and eastern Mediterranean. Many hits were scored.

The British occupied Ankazob in Madagascar.

22nd Sep.—British forces were 37 miles from Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar.

On the Egyptian front, there were artillery exchanges in the southern sector.

Bardia and Tobruk were attacked by Allied bombers.

23rd Sep.—Allied columns in Madagascar continued their advance on the capital.

There was patrol activity in the Western Desert.

Two United States merchantmen were lost in the Mediterranean.

24th Sep.—British troops occupied Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar.

Air Vice-Marshal Wilfred Ashton McClaughry succeeded Air Vice-Marshal K. Rodney Park as Air Officer Commanding, Egypt.

A force of United States heavy bombers attacked shipping in Benghazi harbour.

Military Awards

The following military awards to personnel of the Indian Army in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East have been announced:

D.S.O.

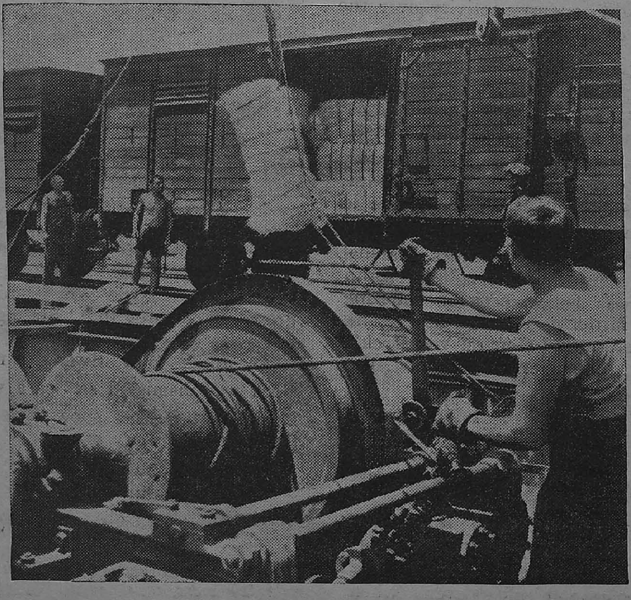
MAJOR KUMARAMANGALAM.

M.C.

CAPT. VEDANTHA RANGACHARI, M.B., B.S. I.M.S.

I.D.S.M.

15342 NAIK GOVINDAN, Madras S. & M.



Russian goods sent in exchange for supplies from Britain being unloaded.

25th Sep.—Enemy landing grounds between Daba and Matruh were bombed.

* * * *

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

19th Sep.—There was hand-to-hand fighting between the opposing armies in the streets of Stalingrad. The Soviet army launched a successful offensive in the Mozdok area.

20th Sep.—Street fighting continued in the suburbs of Stalingrad.

Fierce fighting continued in Sinyavino area.

Soviet forces landed in Motovski Bay on the Murmansk front.

21st Sep.—General von Kleist, reported a Soviet communiqué, was killed in the Mozdok area. He was Hitler's second best tank expert after Guderian and General von Bock's right hand man. The Germans denied the report.

Stalingrad still stood, bloody but unbowed, after four weeks of the most terrific onslaught in history.

Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in Moscow from Kuibishev.

22nd Sep.—Mr. Willkie was received by M. Molotov.

Literally, yard by yard, the German army arc, from south-west to north-west of Stalingrad, closed in. Battles raged in several sectors all round the city. Two Nazi regiments were annihilated. Street fighting had been going on four days.

The Red Army continued to maintain heavy pressure along the whole Voronezh front.

23rd Sep.—The Germans in the past 24 hours did not make any progress in Stalingrad. Enemy thrusts were repelled. There was street fighting in an unnamed town near Voronezh and an important German position captured.

Nazi positions were pierced at Rzhev.

24th Sep.—The Red Army, fighting on Stalingrad's north-western approaches, slowly gained ground. Thousands of Germans were wiped out. In the last 48 hours, belief had grown in Russia that Stalingrad would not fall.

According to a Swedish newspaper, Von Bock was dismissed service a week ago.

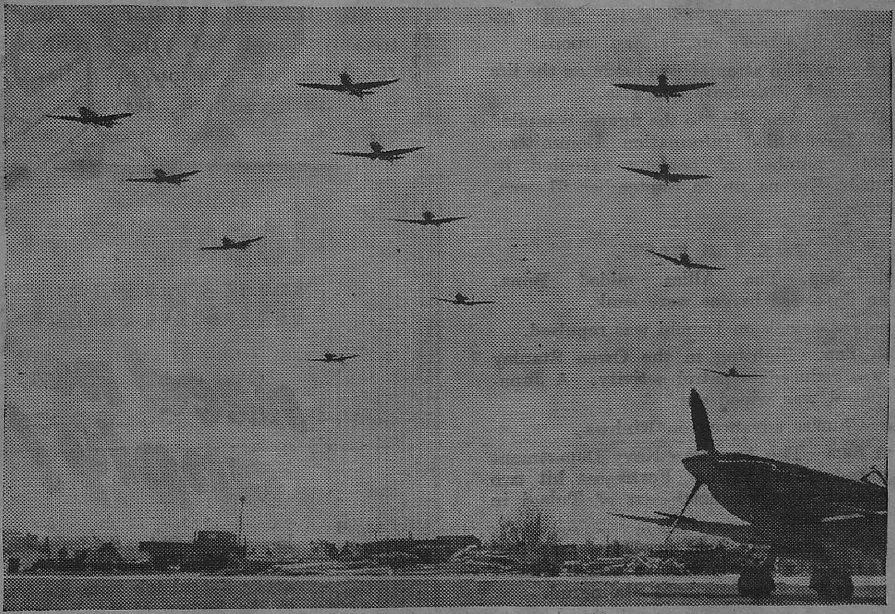
Frequent falls of snow were reported from the Arctic front.

Mr. Wendell Willkie visited the Red Army Staff College in Moscow.

A big Anglo-American convoy reached Archangel.

25th Sep.—Italian fighters were shot down over the Leningrad front.

Fighting inside and outside Stalingrad reached greater intensity.



Day after day, British aircraft swarm over the enemy-occupied coastline, attacking and impeding war activities. Photo shows: " Spitfires " setting out on a daylight sweep. H.M. King George was at this fighter station at the time, and talked with the pilots before they set out and after their return.

SHIPPING

22nd Sep.—The Canadian destroyer *Ottawa* was sunk by an enemy torpedo.

The U-boat which torpedoed a British ship off Cape Espichel in Portugal was itself sunk by the aircraft escorting the vessel.

23rd Sep.—An enemy flak ship was set on fire off the Dutch coast.

* * * *

VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

20th Sep.—The Germans shot 20 hostages from the Croat village of Bugo Selo as a reprisal for ambushing and killing two German soldiers.

Herr Stuelpnagel, Commanding German military forces in Paris, announced that 116 "communist terrorists" were shot for complicity in attacks on German troops.

22nd Sep.—An attempt was made on the life of the Slovak President, Dr. Tiso.

23rd Sep.—According to the figures compiled by the Inter-Allied Information Committee, the total number of persons executed in Occupied Europe up to September 21 was, 207,373.

* * * *

THE FAR EAST

19th Sep.—The Allies raided Buna. Fifteen Japanese barges were sunk.

Japanese attack on Lanchi was repulsed.

20th Sep.—Fighting in the Owen Stanley area was reduced to patrol activity. A Japanese patrol was wiped out.

The Chinese advanced on Kinhwa.

21st Sep.—The American Navy Department announced that Flying Fortresses hit two Japanese battleships north-east of Tulagi in the Solomons.

Opinion generally held in China was that the Japanese wouldn't dare to attack Siberia so long as the Russians held Stalingrad.

The Japanese diplomat to Russia was recalled.

22nd Sep.—Milne Bay was cleared of the Japanese. Enemy advance in New Guinea slowed down. Allied aircraft attacked enemy supply installations in Kokoda, Lae and Buna.

23rd Sep.—United States planes bombed Japanese bases at Rekata Bay and Cizo Island in the Solomons, hitting another Japanese cruiser.

The Japanese fleet withdrew.

24th Sep.—United States Army heavy bombers bombed Gizo Island and strafed shore installations at Rekata. Th Japanese suffered heavy air losses in the Owen Stanley area.

25th Sep.—Allied forces kept up heavy pressure on Japanese bases and supply routes in New Guinea.

Japanese planes were worsted in air battles over the Solomons.

LOCAL INHABITANTS *need not apply!*

In occupied China the Japanese have ousted the Chinese from every decent job from the top to the bottom of the business world. There are no Chinese industrialists any more, no Chinese shopkeepers, no Chinese professional men or stenographers or clerks, not even Chinese street-vendors. These jobs are for the Japanese, the rewards of conquest. This is what happens when the Japanese come. Do not stand by and see this happen in India! The energies of every man and woman are needed to make our defences sure.

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT
-against the Japanese

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